



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIV.

ZATURDAG den 25sten FEBRUARY, 1826.

N. 8

Geprint en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe W. M. LEE.

Den 17den February 1826.

NAAR HAMBURG.

Zal in den loop der aanstaande maand vertrekken de Nederlandse brik



CATHARINA VAN CURAÇAO,

Kapitein H. D. ALVES.

Voor Vracht en Passage, verwoege men zich ten Kantore van

C. A. ZEPPELFELDT.

February 10, 1826.

FOR NEW YORK,

The fast sailing brig

DISPATCH,



J. TESHORO, Master.

Will sail shortly. For Passage only, having fine accomodations, apply to

J. DE SOLA & SON.

The Public is hereby cautioned against trusting the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignees.

Gouvernements Secretary op Curaçao, den 21sten February 1826.

HET wordt hierby bekend gemaakt dat er een Brieven Zak zal worden opgemaakt, om naar Hellevoetsloot verzonden te worden met 's Ryks Pakket de Brak, en dat dezelve Brieven Zak op Zaturdag den 25sten dezer, des namiddags te twee ure zal gesloten worden.

De Gouvernements Secretaris.

W. PRINCE.

Den 10den February 1826.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE ondergeteekende Doktor in de Medicynen, voornemens zynde, binnen korten tyd naar het Moederland te vertrekken, roept by dezen al den genen op, die iets van hem te vorderen hebben, om vóór of uiterlyk den 20sten dezer hunne betalingen te komen ontvangen; en verzoekt aan den genen die aan hem mogten verschuldigd zyn, om zonder uitstel binnen bovengemeld en tyd hunne rekeningoo te komen afbetalen

H. TEN HAM.

Den 21sten February 1826.

ADVERTENTIE.

DE ondergeteekende overgenomen hebbende het Etablissement der Stads Hotel aan de Waterkant van den Heer J. Russel, brengt zulke eerbiediglyk ter kennis van het Publiek, met verzoek om met deszeifs geëerde kalandisie te mogen belast worden; verzekerende dat buiten en behalve de beste wynen en dranken van alle soorten, welke ten alle tyden aldaar zullen worden toebediend, geene moeite aan zyne zyde gespaard zal worden, om zoo ten opzichte van de gelyke als ook van bestelde Dinés en Ontbyten, alle mogelyke genoegen te geven.

Schildpad Soep des Woensdags en Zaturdags.

DAVID CAPRILES.

February 21, 1826.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned having taken over from Mr. J. Russel the Establishment of the City Hotel, situated at the Waterside, East of the Harbour, begs leave respectfully to notify the same to the public at large, requesting to merit the favor of their respectable custom, well assured, that exclusively of being at all times served with the best and chosen wines and liquors of all kinds, no pains will be spared on his side, so as regards his daily table d'hôte as well as with respect to ordered Dinners and Breakfasts, to give all possible satisfaction and at the shortest notice.

Turtle Soup every Wednesday and Saturday.

DAVID CAPRILES.

Febrero 21, 1826.

AVISO.

El abajo firmado, habiendo tomado a su cargo el Establecimiento de la Posada Mayor de esta Ciudad, anteriormente ocupada por el Señor J. Russel, y situada en el Muelle al Oriente del Puerto, lo previene muy respetuosamente al publico, suplicandole lo honre con sus favores. Asegurando, de que exclusivamente de los Vinos y Licores mas escogidos que seran servidos hallá, nada será omitido de su parte, no solo relativo á la mesa diaria, pero tambien con respecto á comidas y almuerzos que se le encargan, de dar toda la satisfacion posible, y con la mayor brevedad.

Sopa de Tortuga todos los dias de Miercoles y Sabado.

DAVID CAPRILES.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 21sten February 1826

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoortlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewicht moeten houden 16 oncen voor een Kesal; konnende de Fransche Brooden een once minder wegen.

Op pæne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal, WM. HK GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Voor de Curaçaosche Courant.

KANKER.

In een hoogduitsch tydscrift van het jaar 1824, betiteld *Westphalen en Rheinland*, vindt men het volgende, voor de lydende menschheid hoogst gewigtige bericht.

De Heer Gottl. Ferd. Hellmund, in Oldendorp by Limberg in het Pruisisch Minden, welker militair Arts, werd op byzondere aanleiding tot nadenken gebragt over de behandeling van den opengebrokenen kanker. Nadat hem verscheidene proeven getukt waren, en hy zyner zaak volkomen gewis was, meldde hy zulks aan de hooge Auctoriteit te Berlyn. Der provinciale Auctoriteiten werd hierop opgedragen de zaak nader te onderzoeken en daarvan bericht in te leveren. Daarop ging aan den Heer Hellmund eene uitnoodiging om voor drie maanden naar Berlyn te komen, en in het Charité hospitaal openlyke proeven zyner handelwyze te doen. Het gevolg daarvan was allergewenscht. Vele Eilendelingen werden door hem hersteld; en van een eerevol getuigschrift voorzien, verliet deze welwillende, onbaatzuchtige, aanspraakloze man na eene afwezenheid van drie maanden Berlyn, en aanvaarde weder zynen post te Oldendorp. Zyne behandeling is alleen betreklyk tot lyders, by dewelke de kanker reeds door of opengebroken is.

Zoo ver dit bericht. De vertaler en steller daarvan geeft voorts aan het Publiek te kennen onderrigt te zyn, dat de Heer A. W. Hellmund alhier van den zoo even genoemden G. F. Hellmund, dewelke zyn broeder is, berichten ontvangen heeft, die met het hierboven gestelde volmaakt overeenkomen; ook, dat gemelde A. W. Hellmund zich in het bezit heeft weten te stellen van het geneesmiddel dezer vroesselyke kwaal, dat is van het recept daartoe. Dit middel wordt genoemd *Unguentum arsenic. comp. post. Hellmundi*. De bereiding moet door eene bekwaame hand en allersnaauwkeurigst geschieden, gelyk even zoo de applicatie van dit geneesmiddel eenen kundigen man vordert, indien de geneezing zal welgelukken. De uitvinder en edelmoedige openbaarmaker van zulk een tot heden onbekend geneesmiddel neemt gewis eens den dank van duizenden mede in het graf, die door hem geholpen zyn, en ook by het nageslacht zal zyn naam oovergetelyk zyn.

UIT HAARLEMSCHE KOURANTEN.

s'Gravenhage, 2den Nov.—Z. E. de geoe raal Kraayenhoff en de kolonel Verveer, welke beide van Curaçao zyn teruggekomen, bevinden zich thans in deze residentie. Naar men verzekert, heeft genoemde generaal Z. M. een belangryk rapport betreffende dat eiland aangeboden.

Parys, 18den Nov.—Men sprak in Madrid van eene note van den pausselyken Nuntius, inhoudende, dat de Roomsche Stoel, het belang van den godsdienst steeds in het oog hebbende, meer en meer de noodzakelykheid gevoelde, om nieuwe Bisschoppen in Zuid America te benoemen, doch dat dezelve tot dus verre met dien maatregel had gedraald, in de hoop, dat Spanje of krachtadige middelen by der hand zoude oemen, om zyn gezag daar te lande te herstellen, of zoodanige besluiten, als aan het Hof van Rome de gelegenheid zouden geven, om in de geestelyke behoeften dier volkeren te voorzien.

Frankfort, 2den Dec.—Tot dus verre verneemt men niets stelligs van de krygsverrigtingen der Turksche vloeten. Volgens de Oostenrykers bestaan dezelve uit een geraseerd linieschip, 20 fregatten, 45 brikken en schoeners, een stoomschip met 3 stukken, door Engelschen aangevoerd en bemand [welke stoomboot, volgens Engelsche berichten, de *London Engineer* zoudt zyn, in Londen voor den Bassa van Egypte aangekocht] 10 branders en 70 transportschepen, meerendeels koopvaarders onder een roepensche vlagge;—alle onder de bevelen

van den kapudan Bassa, en wel verdeeld in vier eskaders, onder de bevelen van den kapudan Bey, Patrona Bey, Riála Bey, en den gouverneur van Alexandrie, schoonzoon des Onder Koning. — De Oostenrykers schatten het aantal landingstroepen op 8500 man infanterie en 900 man kavallerie. Volgens sommige hooft is Missolougi, doch volgens de meeste Morea het oord, waarwaarts deze vereenigde magt bestemd zoude zyn.

UITTREKSELS VAN ENGELSCH NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

LONDEN, DEC. 1.

Spanje.—Uittreksel van eenen privaten brief van Madrid, gedagteekend 17den November:— "De nieuwe minister heeft velen van de Ultras door zyne maatregels te leor gesteld, en men heeft grooden om te hopen, dat zoo hy hierin volhardt, Spanje oog gered kan worden, van het lot dat haar dreigt; hy heeft verscheidene dekretten welke tegen de konstitutionelen, gedurende het ministerie van den Heer Zea, die naar het schynt, geen genoegzamen invloed had, om het Fanatisme tegen te gaan, afgegeven zyn, verootigd; hy heeft aan de vreemde ambassadeurs verklaard, dat het zyn wensch is, om de belangen van de kerken en den staat, met die van de burgerlyke en Godsdienstige vryheid op een gelyken voet te zien. Echter staat alles hier en door het gantsche land eilendig. De wegen krielen met bandieten die thans hunne rooveryen onverhinderd plegen, want de vrywilligers, die hen dikwyls verslagen hebben, zyn op verscheidene plaatsen, ootswaend geworden, om dat zy grootmoedig genoeg waren, om hunne wapens tegen de verdedingloze konstitutionelen te gebruiken. De toestand van het leger is aller eilendigst; desertie en maitery zyn menigvuldig. Wy vernemen van Valencia, dat het garnizoen aldaar gerevolteerd heeft, wegens gebrek aan moodbehoeften, en men heeft gelyke gevallen, van meer andere plaatsen te verwachten. Gy zult moelyk gehoord hebben dat de oogst veel schade geleden heeft, door sprinkhanen; zoodanig was de schade, dat de Gazette een circulair van den raad van Castille behelde, waarin middelen tegen deze vyanden aangewezen worden. Op verscheidene plaatsen hebben zy, het land dor gelaten.

Het schynt dat de nieuwe Fransche ambassadeur in gunst is, niettegenstaande, naar men zegt, dat hy de broeger is van een warm verzoeg van Frankryk en van een ultimatum— Twee dagen na zyne aankomst te Madrid had hy een privaat gehoor by den koning, by welke gelegenheid hy aan hem, de inzigten van Frankryk bekeerd maakte. Kort hierop was het volgende in omloop gebragt onder de Spaansche grandes, als een authentiek uittreksel van de voornaamste punten, in het Fransche ultimatum. Ik zend U hetzelfde, zonder te onderstaan, om voor dezelfs geloofbaarheid in te staan; maar men spreekt hier zoo algemeen van, dat er reden is te gelooven, dat het ten minste in wezenlykheid naauwkeurig is:

1. De dadelyke betaling van vyf en twintig miljoenen franken, zynde de eerste vervallyd van de schuld aan Frankryk, welk reeds lang verschenen is.

2. De afkondiging van eene volle en algemeene amnestie, aan alle personen die door de Fransche gezaghebbenden bescherming beloofd zyn.

3. De benoeming van commissarissen om met de commissarissen van Zuid Amerika te onderhandelen, over de erkenning van derzelven onafhankelykheid, met de bemiddeling van Frankryk, of van eenige andere Europische kommercieele mogenheden onder goedkeuring van Frankryk, daar het door alle kommercieele mogenheden van Europa beschouwd wordt, dat een verder uitstel schade'yk aan hunne belangen zyn. Men verneemt dat de basis van deze negotiatie een liberaal douceur van Ferdinand zal zyn.

4. Zoodanige schikkingen in de financiën van Spanje te maken, welke tot een waarborg kunnen strekken voor de schuld aan Frankryk. Wanneer dit gedaan zynde en een konstitutioneel charter worde afgekondigd, zullen de Fransche troepen uit Spanje vertrekken, maar het Fransche gouvernement zal zich door traktaat verbinden, met de tuschenkomst van Engeland en Portugal, om troepen te zenden om den koning te helpen in geval van eenige aarandig van zyn konstitutioneel gezeg.





schyns te hebben willen, wyken, insgelyke aan den Koning eens som van vier millioen realen heeft aangeboden.

Volgens berichten van het laatste van October, liep in de Banda Oriental het gerucht, dat Bolivar zich, volgens sommigen tot Keizer van Peru, volgens anderen tot Keizer van Zuid Amerika wilde doen verklaren.

Den 2den Dec. — Byaldien men het Journal des Debats gelooven mag, is de taal, door de Consultatieve Junta te Madrid gevoerd geenszins eens op zich zelve staande poging, maar verbindt zich aan eenen anderen stap, door de gezanten der meeste groote mogendheden by het Spaansche gouvernement gedaan. Het aangehaalde blad behalst het volgende, als den zakelyken, schoon niet lotterlyken inhoud van een der ingeleverde nota's, welke het zegt den 31sten October gedagteekend te zyn.

“De ondergetoekende ziet zich gedwongen, om aan het gouvernement van Z. Kath. M. den onaangenaamen indruk te berigten, welke zyn doorluchtige meester onderzonden zal door de verwydering van den Ridder Zea Bermudez van het bestuur der zaken, aengemerkt Z. Keiz. M. denzelven volkomenlyk kent en doorstaande bewyzen ontvangen heeft van de liefde, welke hy den koning van Spanje toedraagt. Den Heer Zea Bermudez aan het hoofd der zaken ziende, was Z. Keiz. M. gerust, omdat deszelfs tegenwoordigheid alleen reeds hem toereikende borg was voor eenen wyzen gang derzelve, gerigt naar goede beginselen. Z. Keiz. M. wil niet gelooven dat de verwydering van den Heer Zea Bermudez verandering konne toe brengen in de beginselen van regering, welke Z. Kath. M. tot grondslag genomen heeft; nochtans wenscht Z. Keiz. M. te weten, of zyne vermoedens gegrond zyn, en de ondergetoekende is gemagtigd, om aan den Heer Hertog de Infantado te vragen, of de verandering van den Heer Zea er eens moet aanbrenge in de beginselen, door Z. Kath. M. gemeenschappelyk met deszelfs bondgenooten aangenomen.”

Het Journal verzeekt voorts, dat de nota's der overige mogendheden van het Heilig Verbond in dezelfden zin gesteld waren. In die van den Panselyken nuntius bevond zich tevens de verklaring, ten aanzien van de behoeften der overzeesche kerk, van welke onlangs gesproken is. De Heer Frederik Lamb, gevolmagtigde van Engeland, had zich met deze aanvraag der overige gezanten niet alleen geenszins vereenigd, maar ook dezelve uitdrukkellyk afgekeurd.

Kenige dagen vroeger had het Journal des Debats den inhoud medegedeeld van het antwoord, hetwelk men verzeerde dat door den Hertog op deze nota's gegeven was; het verhaalde, onder betuiging van voorzigtigheid en droefheid over hetgeen eens kwaadspellende uitlegging van eenen wyzen en voorzigtigen maatregel genoemd werd, dat er geene verandering van stelsel noch van betrekkingen met Spanjes hooge bondgenooten bedoeld werd, onder byvoeging dat de Koning beter dan iemand in staat is om te beoordeelen, wat Spanjes belang en ongelukken van deszelfs regering vorderen.

Het schynt intusschen (volgens het Journal) dat de verandering in het Spaansche ministerie nog een andere reden gehad heeft, dan den stryd der inwendige partyen. Men zegt, dat er, terstond na 's konings terugkomst uit Kadix, een overeenkomst met de vreemde mogendheden gesloten en in dezelve bepaald is, dat wanneer het gebleken zou zyn, dat Spanje deszelfs koloniën niet door de magt der wapenen kon onderwerpen, het eldan de hand zou bieden tot diplomatische overeenkomsten met die gewesten. De bewerktelliging van dit laatste was den Heer Zea opgedragen geworden, en men wil, dat het is, om het tot stand komen eener zulke schikking te verhinderen, dat gemelde minister van het roer van staat verwyderd is geworden.

Amsterdam, 2den Dec. — Met Ootrooi van Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, enz. enz. enz. verleend aan R. W. Urling, te Amsterdam, voor een verbetering in de fabrykatie der Styfsel, om alle Goederen eens alles overtreffende witheid te doen bekomen, en na het lang liggen dezelve helderder voortdorend te doen behouden. Deze Styfsel munt uit boven alle andere in spaarzaamheid, daar men slechts een half pond noodig heeft, tegen een Pond ordinaire, en is zoodanig vloeibaar, dat dezelve de Goederen nooit grif doet worden, of zich aan de Strykzys vastzet, is ook ten hoogsten verkieslyk voor Verzendingen, in bezoiniging van vracht; daar een Pond de kracht van twee ordinaire bevat, en behoudt zyn schitterende witheid in alle luchtstrekken.

Thursday last being the anniversary of the immortal Hero G. Washington, it was celebrated by the Americans in this port, with the display of flags and the firing of salutes from the Charleston and Dispatch.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, JAN 6.

The ex king of Sweden.—The following curious statement appears in Gallignani's Messenger:—“Extract of a private letter of the 25th instant, from Mentz:—The public attention is at this moment powerfully excited by the disappearance of col. Gustafson (ex king of Sweden), whom it was customary to see almost daily within our walls. His hotel is situated at Cassel, a parish comprehended within the fortifications of Mentz. His attendants assert that he went to his son, who resides at Cœrshue with his mother, and that from thence they

both departed for Russia. Well informed persons say that Gustafson was very intimate with prince Constantine, and kept up a regular correspondence with him.”

(Extract of a private letter)

Augsburgh, Dec 29.—The emperor Alexander had time before he died to write a letter with his own hand to his brother the grand duke Constantine, containing various explanations respecting his last will. It is said that this is the letter which the grand duke Michael has taken in person to St. Petersburg, to deliver it to the empress mother, as well as a letter from Constantine himself. We are extremely impatient for the publication of the contents of these letters.

The journey to the Crimea made the Emperor Alexander acquainted with the little real progress that has been made by the new colonies and the other establishments formed by his orders. The voration which this circumstance caused him, and his extreme activity in investigating the obstacles to the civilization of the Crimea, had placed the Emperor in a state of mind which contributed to aid the progress of his disorder.

The funds have experienced great fluctuations at Frankfort and Vienna. It was said that prince Metterich was extremely uneasy at receiving no communication from the new Emperor Constantine; that that prince was gone to Bessarabia to inspect the Army of the South, and that that army had entreated him to march to the aid of the Greeks—a measure to which he is supposed to be well inclined. These apprehensions have been in some measure allayed by the news which has been circulated with emphasis, that Constantine had written to the Emperor of Austria, “that he would follow in every respect the last will of Alexander I.” But these vague assurances, which at the beginning of a reign would be only mere forms of etiquette, have not even been given since the news of the abdication of this Prince was circulated; but it is asked whether he has not reserved for himself, or for the Grand Duke Michael, the throne of Poland. All is uncertainty and agitation.

DEC. 16.

[From the Journal des Debats of Monday.] Alexandria, Oct. 15.—(Extract from a letter written by a French officer.)—Mehemet Ali who now gives himself the title of Alexander and Napoleon II., intends, after he has subdued the Moors, to pay a visit to the Franks, beginning with the dominions of the Pope. Meantime the troops assembled to be embarked on board the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, amount to 4000 men badly equipped and ill disciplined.—The cavalry as it is called, is wholly without order, and if the Greeks had 6,000 disciplined troops, Ibrahim could not hold out in the Peloponnesus for two months.

[From the Journal de Paris]

Madrid, Dec. 1.—The Consultative Junta has transmitted to the council of ministers a plan for dividing Spain in a regular manner—viz as France is divided, into departments; which would have the advantage of destroying the spirit of separation of the provinces, which frequently is a great hindrance to the operations of government. His majesty has ordered this project of the Junta to be laid before the marquis de Almenara, for his opinion; and it is known that he entirely agrees on this point with the Junta.

Buenos Ayres.—The following was the latest intelligence received from the Banda Oriental:

“Banda Oriental.—On the 22d September lieutenant colonel D. Manuel Oribe informed general Lavalleja that the enemy was preparing to march out in two divisions, one under Veritas Manuel, of 800 cavalry and 400 infantry, and the other of 1,500 men under general Lecor.

“It appears, from official communications, that on the 24th September, at day break, D. Fructuoso Ribera, with 250 men, took the Rincon de las Gallinas, where the enemy had a considerable number of horses, with a small guard, which was put to the sword, except those who escaped on board the ships of war. At eight o'clock all the horses were in our power, and at the same hour news was brought that the imperial colonel Geronimo Gonzales Jardin, was advancing with at least 700 men. General Ribera collecting all his men, waited for the enemy half a league from the Rio Negro; the moment they appeared, they were attacked and completely routed and pursued above four leagues. They left on the field more than one hundred killed, including above 16 officers, and colonel Jose Luis Mena Barreto, and above 300 prisoners. The remainder of the enemy's forces fled into mountains, and many stragglers were picked up till six in the morning of the 25th. Not above 100 men escaped on horseback. We took a considerable quantity of arms and ammunitions.

“General Abreu occupied Mercedes with 600 men, but without horses, to undertake any thing. The whole bank of the Uruguay is free to Misiones.”

DEC. 14.

The French paper of Sunday, which arrived last night, contains no news of importance. By a letter from Madrid, it would appear that the Spanish government has some suspicion of the loyalty of the priests and monks, and has prohibited their stay in the capital without the authority of their superiors.

[From the Etoile of Dec. 11.]

It is generally affirmed, that measures taken with regard to the Jews at Rome will be extended to all those in the States of the Church, and that they will be every where obliged to reside exclusively in a particular quarter. Travelling Jews will not be exempt from this mea-

sure. It appears that a certain number of Jews of the higher class, are going to quit Rome, Prætor, Ancona, &c. to settle elsewhere.

DEC. 2.

Spain.—Extract of a private letter from Madrid, dated November 17 1823:—“The new Minister has disappointed many of the Ultra by his measures, and there is ground for hope, that if he continues as he began, Spain may yet be rescued from the fate which menaced her. He has annulled many of the decrees against the Constitutionals which were passed during the Ministry of M. Zoa; who, it seems, had not sufficient influence to contend against the fanatics; and has declared to the Foreign Ambassadors that he desires to see the interests of the Church and State identified with those of Civil and Religious Liberty. Every thing here, however, and throughout the country, is in the most wretched state. The roads are covered with banditti, who now carry on their depredations in safety, the volunteers by whom they were frequently routed having been in most places deprived of their arms, which they were too proud to use against the defenceless Constitutionals. The condition of the army is desperate—desertion and rebellion are very common. We hear from Valencia, that the garrison of that place has revolted, from the want of food, and similar events are to be expected in many other places. You have, perhaps, heard that the crops have been much injured by locusts; so extensive was the calamity, that the Gazette contained a Circular from the Council of Castile, pointing out the means to be adopted against these enemies. In many places they have made the face of the country barren. The new French Ambassador appears to be rather in favour, notwithstanding that he is said to be the bearer of a warm remonstrance from France, and indeed of an ultimatum. Two days after his arrival at Madrid, he had a private audience of the King, at which he explained to him the views of France. Immediately afterwards the following was circulated among the Spanish Grandees as an authentic abstract of the principal points in the French ultimatum. I send it to you without undertaking to vouch for its authenticity, but it is so generally talked of here, that there is reason to believe that, in essence at least, it is correct.

“1. The immediate payment of twenty five millions of francs, the first instalment of the debt due to France, and already considerably over due.

“2. The publication of a full and entire amnesty to all persons who were promised protection by the French Authorities.

“3. The appointment of Commissioners to treat with Commissioners from South America, on the subject of the recognition of its independence, under the mediation of France, or of any other European Commercial Power, to be approved of by France, it being considered by all the Commercial Powers of Europe, that a further delay must be inimical to their interests. It is understood that the basis of this negotiation would be a liberal dowry to Ferdinand.

“4. Such an arrangement of the finances of Spain, as would present a guarantee of the debt due to France. This being done, and a constitutional charter promulgated, the French troops to be withdrawn, but the French government to bind itself by treaty, with the concurrence of England and Portugal, to send troops to assist the king in the event of any attack upon his constitutional authority.”

There is a great deal of discussion here, about the Vigo Bay scheme, for recovering the galleons that were sunk in the reign of Philip V. An extraordinary courier arrived here last week, with intelligence, that some of the ships had been discovered entire but buried up to the gang ways in mud, so that it will not be an easy matter to raise them; but as it is proposed to work slowly by means of the diving bell, the treasure may be got out if it be true, as reported, that they are whole. It is however, a question here, whether much, if not all, of the treasure was not removed before the vessels were sunk. It is true, indeed, that there is no record of this sort in the Spanish treasury, and the ministers declare the contrary; but as Ferdinand has all to gain by the experiment, and nothing to lose, it is not likely that he would be candid enough to state any doubts which he might feel on the subject.

DECEMBER 1.

The Duke of Kent packet arrived yesterday from Lisbon, with a mail to the 20th ult. On the 15th, the Government published the Brazilian Treaty, and this was followed by the illuminations and festivities ordered by Proclamation; but it was evident, from the sullen manner in which the mandate was obeyed, and the conversations held from the moment the document, in its original form, made its appearance, that the people were dissatisfied and disappointed in their expectations. These feelings are, in fact, anticipated by some of the Portuguese writers in London, who have not withheld them from the public. We do not mean to say that the enlightened Portuguese object to the Brazilians being free and independent, although there are many, no doubt, who would be glad to see the old harvest again ripe for them; but they are piqued at the manner and terms in which the Treaty of Independence has been negotiated.—They conceive they have been outwitted, and are particularly galled that no Portuguese has been employed in the transaction, a circumstance that most assuredly appeared astonishing to every one. As, however, we conceive it but fair and proper that the sentiments of all parties on important topics, more particularly those in which we ourselves are con-

corned, should be heard and known, we have translated the following passage from a Portuguese periodical work that made its first appearance on the 1st ultimo, filled with pleasantness and point, and called the *Correio Interceptado*, or Intercepted Post, premising that the language here made use of is that of a Portuguese who accidentally meets a Brazilian and a Frenchman, in no less awful a place than the English burying ground in Lisbon, where nothing but cypresses and tombstones are to be seen. We are the more induced to make this extract, as the sentiments strongly coincided with those expressed in the Lisbon letters received yesterday. After some preliminary and explanatory conversation necessary to introduce three strangers to each other, who give their opinions one after the other, the Portuguese opens a printed paper, and addresses himself to his companions in the following words:

"Behold here, Gentlemen, the object of my reflections—the cause of the mourning I now wear, and possibly of those pangs which will accompany me to the grave. This is styled a Treaty made between the Emperor of Brazil and the King of Portugal, on 29th August in this year, signed by one Englishman, three Brazilians, and not one single Portuguese. It is therein stipulated, that his Most Faithful Majesty acknowledges Brazil in the rank of an independent Empire, and transfers the Sovereignty thereof to his Son [Art. 1]. The Emperor, in compensation, consents that his Father shall be called Emperor [Art. 2]. They then agree that the merchandise of both nations shall pay 15 per cent. import duties [Art. 10]. The other articles essentially amount to nothing, as they are confined to indemnities for injuries previously and mutually caused.

"What a shameful Convention, my friends, is this! The king cedes a sovereignty he does not hold, and for this cession accepts an empty title, that amounts to nothing more than a name, which is even ridiculous, according to European diplomacy, and cannot be amalgamated with his own title of king. He will be an Emperor without an empire—and he will be the first and last Emperor, if such a Convention is of any avail. What, therefore did they wish to do by this Convention? To flatter the king, by telling him that he should be an Emperor, that he should be on friendly terms with his Son, as long as he lived, and after his death, that it did not signify what happened—that the Portuguese having a king who was also emperor of that nation, which dismembered itself from them, continued to retain the shadow of that power to which the right of conquest and colonization had accustomed them, and that they would be fascinated by duties of fifteen per cent. being imposed on Brazilian merchandize, at a time when others were paying upwards of thirty. To a thinking mind, how shameful, how base, must not this appear? I do not wish to say, let the Brazilians be enslaved; I do not object to the acknowledgment of their independence; that was always my way of thinking Brazil having once tasted that same freedom which we ourselves enjoyed during two years, deserved to be enslaved; if, at two thousand leagues from old Europe, filled with resources as she is, and possessing many yet untouched by the plough or the pickaxe, she had not risked even her existence for her independence. When, however, she came to treat of this with Portugal, did Portugal not contain a single Portuguese who could carry over the powers of his king? To confide this power to a foreigner is not this to deliver ourselves up to their will and distrust the natives? Was not this the moment for cementing the reciprocal felicity of both nations, in the most durable manner possible? What is a Brazilian but the son, grand son, or great grandson of a Portuguese? Both, consequently, are of the same blood, and the law that regulates both is the same. And can the legitimacy, inheritance, representation, relationship, and nationality of both be thus severed without any guarantee? Oh, my uncle, my nephew, my cousin, or my grandson, whether by the father or mother's side, and born in Brazil, by this act of independence, this national separation, the mere declaration of this fact, those rights are severed which the existing laws of both countries had secured to you, and nothing to the contrary was stipulated. Family rights are more important than at first sight would appear.—What I say as regards subjects, affords a more positive argument as regards the succession to the throne. In what calamities have not those involved Portugal who advised the king to be silent on the succession of the kingdom? Either this was casual, or it was premeditated. If casual, will it be possible to ratify the Treaty without clearing up a point of such moment? Who does not know that the death of a king is always a crisis in a state? If premeditated, it is then evident, that all this Treaty, this independence, this acknowledgment, this title of Emperor, is all a parade, and amounts to no more than one of those stratagems on which governments usually lay their hands, to call away the attention of the common people, and flatter them for the moment.

"I do not wish that the Brazilians should purchase, at the vile price of money, the right of freedom, which nature has gratuitously bestowed on them, and which no one has the right to sell, because no one can allege dominion over them; but I could have wished, when the King and the Emperor thus dispose of Brazilians and Portuguese, that they should have stipulated what was for the advantage of both—that their agricultural and manufactured products should have been exchanged with such advantage, that they should have been like exchanges between

families, and not sales at public auction—that both nations should have been for others models, by which they might have regulated the words of Treaties, *Nation more or less favoured*. This has been the result of the mediation of foreigners, of which they have availed themselves, as naturally might be expected. Since 1810, the 15 per cent. duties were always favorites of the British.

But I don't wish to tire your patience, Gentle men. I shall deplore as long as I live, with my countrymen, that Portugal has lost this opportunity of maintaining her existence, a few years longer. The chance has passed by and will not return. After a consumption, nothing now remains to her but death. Although a nation, she will experience the fate of those beings who once breathed, and of whom now nothing is known but by these stones which record their names. On Cape Saint Vincent's, and on the extreme of Minho, pillars will be raised, and on them inscribed—*Here was once Portugal!*"

Translated for the Courant.

MESSAGE

Of the Vice President of Colombia to the Congress of 1826.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

Having fulfilled your legislative functions in the first constitutional period of the Republic, you now behold before you, a wide field for the display of your wisdom and patriotism in behalf of the Colombian world. The soft reign of internal tranquillity, which happily pervades our shores and the progress of our foreign relations, open to your views the most cheering prospect for improving the administration and perfecting the laws, from which the prosperity and happiness of Colombia most necessarily flow. Away from the noise of war, and impressed with the sentiments of public opinion and of your own experience, you are in this present session to consolidate the fabric of liberty, reared on such immense and dear bought sacrifices. The fundamental law makes it an incumbent duty on me to assist you in your toils with my knowledge of practical administration: this duty so consonant to the dictates of my heart shall be fulfilled.

The Spanish government, still insensible at the impotence of its arms in the contest in which it perseveres against America—and deaf to the suggestions of impartial and experienced monarchs gives not the slightest indication of abandoning its hostile projects against the Republic. The Colombian government in observing a conduct highly worthy of the cause which it defends, has redoubled its energies, to force Spain to an honourable reconciliation, at the same time that the successes of our arms and the march of the Republic, irrevocably proclaimed the ratification of our independence.—From the documents which I will lay before you, you will see the interest which several among the powers of Europe and America have taken in our behalf, in their correspondence with the cabinet of Madrid. You will also perceive the measures thereto adopted by the Executive, going hand in hand with the character and dignity of the cause and principles of the Colombian people. It cannot but be disagreeable to have to do with a government so obstinate: the Executive is, however, by no means discouraged, by the obstacles which seem to obstruct the way toward a negotiation for peace. I will eagerly set forth my endeavors to obtain this boon; but should we not succeed in our hopes to attain a sincere reconciliation worthy of Colombia, we have more than ample means to carry on the struggle with the same honor and success, as we have been doing for these last 15 years.

Our relations with the American governments, and particularly with the United Mexican States, and those of Peru, have so consolidated themselves, as to ensure a perpetual and sincere peace. The plenipotentiaries of the new American States, are now assembling at Panama, for the purpose of ratifying in the most solemn manner, our common resolution to support and defend our national independence and liberty, against the encroachments of our enemies. This assembly, the offspring of the most undaunted resolution to preserve the sacrifices of the American people and of the most ardent wishes of the Colombian government and its Liberator towards an everlasting peace and friendship between all the belligerent confederates, is in my estimation, the consummation of the guarantees of our independence. I have taken the necessary precaution to make known in Europe, the intrinsic object of the said assembly on the Isthmus, in order to do away any disadvantageous impression, which it may be calculated to create among some of the cabinets, through the insidious insinuations of our enemy; but particularly so, from the magnitude of the project itself, which we have so happily realized.

The Peruvian Republic has recovered her political existence—an achievement due to the sword and wisdom of our Liberator President, whose noble efforts have been duly supported by the patriotism of the Peruvian nation and by the constancy and intrepidity of the warriors for Liberty. The Spanish boats who held the whole of that vast country in awe, were vanquished at Ayacucho, and from that glorious day until that which closed the eyes of the hostile chief who occupied Potosi, the united armies of Colombia and Peru, under the imme-

diate command of an able and fortunate Colombian Leader, attracted under their banners a series of successes, innumerable and prosperous. By these brilliant events, Upper Peru, the cradle of American freedom has assumed the political rank to which it was entitled, erecting itself into an independent state; amid the transports of their enthusiasm and gratitude, the people of that young nation have called their Republic, Bolivar, consecrating in this manner, to the very consummation of future ages, the illustrious name of the Liberator of Colombia. I cannot sufficiently express, the sentiments of joy and gratitude, with which government was filled, at the honours bestowed on the Liberator, on the Colombian general and his army, by the Congress of Peru, the assembly of Chiquitaca, the cities and the citizens:—all. A deputation of the Representatives of Peru is to wait on the Congress, and their object is chiefly to tender you a testimony of their regard for the part taken by the Colombian Republic in behalf of the liberty of their country, and in despite of vulgar prejudices: I hope you will join with me in feeling of the liveliest satisfaction, at beholding an undertaking which seemed to involve our own destinies, so happily achieved. A part of the auxiliary army, marches back towards its native soil, leaving the remainder in Peru at the disposal of that government, to guard the deliberations of the people, and watch their internal tranquillity, as long as circumstances may require, and we can dispense with the services of those troops. To fulfill the engagements we have contracted with the United Mexican States, I have disposed of a part of our forces, in the manner that will be opportunely explained to you. The common cause of America, interested in this measure, will thereby experience a vital gain, and not a spot in the new world will exist, through which the Colombian Republic has not marched its armies, to exterminate their ancient foes and carry peace and friendship to their brothers. We have no motive of complaint against the Brazilian government. I have hitherto deferred opening negotiations which are considered necessary, for the settlement of boundaries, until having positive knowledge that the Colombian envoy is duly admitted in that court with the formalities prescribed by the laws of nations. Foreign prints speak of dissensions having arisen between the emperor and the Buenos Ayrean government, on account of the Banda Oriental. I am, however, devoid of any official intelligence on this score.

The treaty of peace, amity, navigation and commerce entered into with the United States of America, has been ratified by the president, and our relations with them, subsist on the most friendly and gratifying footing. The convention that was to have operated against the African Slave trade, has not been ratified owing to certain doubts which have arisen in the American Senate, whereof the secretary for foreign affairs, will lay the particulars before you.

Our treaty of peace and amity with the government of H. B. Majesty, approved by you in the last session, must be equally ratified. From this spot the political and commercial relations between this Republic and Great Britain, will be established on a basis permanent and beneficial to both parties and to the American cause. After having signed that treaty, I admitted in his capacity, the charge d'affaires of H. B. M. residing in this capital. The commercial agents abide in our sea ports; and in the manner I announced to you in my former Message, are permitted to exercise their functions; the cause which led to the proceeding of government in this respect, not having as yet ceased. Our consuls and commercial agents to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be seasonably dispatched to the ports which shall be deemed most interesting to our commercial relations.

The Executive has interposed all its energy with the government of H. M. C. M. to obtain an explicit avowal in behalf of the Republic. To enter into various explanations and to exhibit in its proper light the rule of our conduct, with an object to clear up certain points, which were looked upon unfavorably, appeared to be a preliminary measure, towards the attainment of our wishes and success—it is to this end, that I authorized in due form a secret agent, whose labor has answered our expectation: his communications on this subject shall be laid entire before you, and I have no doubt but Congress will approve the circumspection observed in the fulfillment of this mission, under circumstances sufficiently embarrassing—and will applaud the firmness with which we have supported the system proclaimed by the people of Colombia. I have no reason to cast aside the hope, that the French government, biased by the national opinion, will at last acknowledge our sovereignty in imitation of the other Great Powers, and come forward to establish friendly and advantageous relations between the two nations.

Our relations with the apostolic see, subsist, as hitherto, under an indefinite character—for reasons not difficult to explain. Circumstances of a very peculiar nature, have led me to conduct this affair with extreme caution, trusting on the development of the events which must at last produce a favorable result to the stability of public order, the laws created by Congress in behalf of religion and ecclesiastical discipline have been forwarded to the roman see, and you may rest assured, that whenever it may be required, government will support with dignity and perseverance, the rights of the Colombian people.

(To be continued.)